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## "The Saloon Must Go."

BY LEO.

Such was the closing sentence of a temperance speech by one of Greenville's attorneys at the late anti-saloon convention held in this city. The orator did not tell us when the going would happen but simply assured us that go it must. For our part we are quite willing to see the going at an early date; for it is the prolific source of much poverty, want, wretchedness and crime, as the speaker pointed out. And yet, we fear the going of the saloon is not an event speedily to happen. Its going is rather that of going on than going out. There is an effort being made by the liquor magnates to endue the saloon with a little more respectability, so as to make it less offensive to the average moral citizen. If the brewers and distillers can convert the saloon into something less hideous, it will probably make its going out a more remote contingency.

To the same effect is the high license paid by the saloonists. Greenville has somewhere near twenty places of this style, each paying a thousand dollars per annum to the state and county for the privilege of dealing out drinks to souls athirst for liquid fire. The revenue therefrom is large and pleasing to many taxpayers, and therefore the revenue is likely to retard rather than hasten the going out of the saloon.

The saloon must go? Perhaps; but really, friends, it looks as if it must go on rather than go out. We deplore the prospect; but we must keep an open eye to the facts about us. Those who know us personally know that our sympathy is with the temperance people, and still we hope they know us as keeping our eye on facts rather than yielding sway to fervid imagination.

Why do we think the saloon is not going out of business in the near future? We answer, because the sentiment in its favor is quite dominant. This is shown in many ways. There comes the habitual drinker. He must be gratified somewhere. The saloon meets the demand of this large number of citizens. Then, again, think of the respectable Christian people that indulge in an occasional drink. They, too, must be provided for. Again, see how many church members are willing to rent properties to saloonists because liquor dealers are willing to pay big rents. Add to the above facts the languid interest shown in the cause of temperance by many a leader in the church. Having looked carefully into these facts we have come to the conclusion that the going out of the saloon is a remote possibility. That we wish it otherwise does not close our eyes to what is going on.

The chairman of the meeting above alluded to gave out the intelligence that the Anti-Saloon League has decided upon working for county local option in the immediate future.

We make no objection. Every county in Ohio should have the lawful right to prohibit liquor selling within its bounds if the people will it so. In the southern states county local option has been working well. It may do well in Ohio.

And yet, temperance people should bear in mind that closing the saloon in the county is not



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stopping the drink-evil.

A lady speaker at the convention gave out the pleasing information that when woman is given the right to vote the saloon will surely have to go. That may well be; but alas, is it not true that many women look with favor upon the drink-evil? And, moreover, women in general have not shown a keen desire for the right of suffrage.

Woman can do wonders, no doubt, but there is one thing she has been unable to do hitherto, and that is, persuading her husband, brother, sweetheart, or friend to quit the vile habit of drinking. The male drinks and smokes, in spite of the more angelic female.

Until county local option has been secured the ardent temperance workers would find a worthy endeavor in trying to persuade the drinker to abstain from his pernicious folly.

### He Fired the Stick.

"I have fired the walking-stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garrett, of North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for Piles, Burns, etc., by Wm. Kipp's Sons, druggists. 25c.

### Our Hoosier Budget.

Portland, Ind., Dec. 23, 1907.

We are rejoicing over the completion of our little dinky railroad from this metropolitan city to Huntington. In the future the line will be extended to Union City or Versailles, then a person can make a quick trip from the Windy City on the lake to the Queen City on the Ohio.

The "young fry" are happy with expectations of full stockings on Christmas morning. Our thoughts will turn on that morning to the shepherds of long ago, who heard the messenger shout, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men."

Let the children, if you please, believe in Santa Claus, for, no doubt, Christmas next may be the happiest hours of their lives. Tell them the old story of the babe in the manger, and you will preach a sermon that will last as long as life. Don't tell them that Kris Kringle is a hoax. Let them enjoy the innocent deception and in after years they, too, will understand it all. We take great pleasure in telling the little ones the grand old story of the babe in the manger, the shepherd on the hills and the wise men of the East. If you can't tell a story, read them Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" or the "Boyhood of Christ" but be careful with the tender

minds.

Our schools have closed for a two weeks' vacation.

Our city council has contracted for eighty new lights for a return current. They think when dark nights are on the lights will not go out. They will cost about \$3000 ere they are installed. In our ranch here we have ten 16-candle power lights, which cost us from 60c to 88c a month. We have a meter and the plaguey thing meters right along and sometimes a belt slips at the power house and then we exclaim, "Where was Moses when the light went out?" and hustle for the old coal oil lamp and think of the \$29,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil Co. Municipal ownership, thou art a fraud! O, dear, the trials we do have are enough! But next year politics will be on and we hope to have a chance to get a few smiles from candidates and to borrow a few shekels to carry us through the campaign. So let the ill winds of municipal ownership blow, the candidates will act as a panacea to our wants. Soon our committee will meet at Winchester for the Eighth district, then candidates can name their wants and rejoice that they are American citizens with a host of friends. The eagle can scream and the donkey bray. Let DeArmond punch Williams, let Foraker kick and the Commoner howl. Business will go on all the same at the old stand.

Last week Aaron Britton, an old soldier, born and reared in Butler township, of your county, called on us. He is on his yearly visit to our city. He wore the sabre and carbine in the 60s with honor, and the frosts of winters are telling on him.

We say keep the paupers of other nations out of this country. Banish the dago with his stiletto, the macaroni, the pig-tail and the yap. We have the zambesian, that is enough for hangings in the sunny south. Tell Senator Sorgum and Joe Foraker that we are in favor of the exclusion of all foreign population. Give us men and not the greasy offals of other countries, and keep them out of our army and navy.

We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year  
DARKE COUNTY BOY.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Secretary Taft returned to this country just in time to find a remarkable improvement in the conditions attending his presidential boom, most of which has occurred during his trip across the Atlantic. The Secretary comes back filled with enthusiasm for the progress that is be-

ing made in the Philippines, the increase of the conservative spirit among the people, their greater amenability to governmental control, their increased interest in governmental affairs, and their augmented prosperity. Beginning with his arrival in New York, Mr. Taft has received a continuous ovation and friends and strangers, statesmen and private citizens have extended the heartiest congratulations on the great work he has done in promoting harmony between the United States and Japan, in increasing the friendly regard for this country in China and in exerting a restraining and salutary influence on the Filipinos. Mr. Taft is looking in the best of health and says he has neither gained or lost in flesh during his trip. His first evening in Washington he spent with the President, who had laid aside a great number of matters on which to consult his Secretary of War.

Almost the first news which Secretary Taft heard on landing in New York was that the New York County Republican Committee had refused to endorse Governor Hughes for the presidency. He would not, however, comment on the occurrence. Governor Hughes' friends in Washington are distressed over the refusal of the New York Committee and they perceive that a grave mistake has been made, both by the Governor and by his friends, in opposing the national policies of President Roosevelt and casting thinly veiled flings at the President's methods. They now realize the fact that the vast majority of the Republican party stand for the policies of Theodore Roosevelt and that they will not support a candidate for the presidency who sneers at them, even in a veiled manner. An earnest effort is to be made to induce the Governor to retract his sneers and to make some public utterance in which he will endorse all of the Roosevelt policies. It is violating no confidence, however, to say that it is too late for Mr. Hughes to make his peace with the President. Mr. Hughes has cast his lot in with the New York City Republicans, the men who hate Roosevelt because he has uncovered rascality and made Wall Street gambling, at least for the time, unprofitable. He has won the support of the Morgan newspaper and of the element which dominates sentiment in the Empire City, but unless there shall be a great "reactionary" movement in the Republican party, Governor Hughes has lost the confidence and support of the rank and file of the party. At least that is the general sentiment in Washington.

The President and Secretary Root, Postmaster General Meyer and Secretary Garfield are all deeply gratified at the withdrawal of Secretary Cortelyou from the presidential race. His statement is taken to amount to such a withdrawal and it is believed that his course will greatly simplify the situation. While the President has never taken the Cortelyou boom seriously, and while even many of the Secretary's own friends have appreciated that he would inevitably be regarded as the bankers' candidate, some of his less discreet friends have sought to promulgate the entirely erroneous idea that he was the President's second choice. The President, however, has clearly indicated to his friends, that he has no second choice, but is for Taft, first, last and all the time, and it was doubtless this action of the President which led Mr. Cortelyou to withdraw from the race.

Speaker Cannon has taken an

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action in his appointment of the House committee which is certain to commend itself to all business men. He has again reorganized the Committee on Banking and Currency, so that the power of Chairman Fowler, who is devoted to certain financial vagaries, is broken and the committee will hereafter be dominated by men of more conservative views. Entirely apart from the correctness, or the reverse, of Mr. Fowler's views, his course has for a number of years operated to prevent any financial legislation, although the need for it has been long recognized by the Republicans in Congress. The Senate is strongly opposed to a system of credit currency, which is the sum and substance of the Fowler bill, but whenever any attempt to pass legislation has been made, Mr. Fowler has refused to consider anything but his own bill. Speaker Cannon holds the same opinions regarding the character of the legislation which should be enacted as do a majority of the Senate and his action last week paves the way for adequate legislation by the two houses of Congress, for a failure of which the Republican party would surely have been severely blamed.

Speaker Cannon's course in reorganizing the committee on Agriculture along lines calculated seriously to curtail the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture will not be as generally approved. Mr. Cannon has transferred Mr. Henry of Connecticut to another committee, because he was too friendly to the Department and has made Mr. Scott of Kansas, who is noted for his conservatism, the chairman. Incidentally, Mr. Cannon has told his new committee that he expects no provision for the Appalachian Forest Reserve, for the Agricultural educational scheme urged by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and for the extension of the Bureau of Soils. Secretary Wilson is almost on the verge of tears over Speaker Cannon's action.

The President is doing everything possible for the army and navy increase-of-pay-bill. He sees that it is quite impossible to keep the army, especially, recruited up to even its peace strength as long as privates are paid only \$13 a month and corporals, sergeants and others proportionately. Of course, it is not urged that the soldiers should receive as much pay as civilians in the same walks of life, but the discrepancy between what they now receive and the prevailing wages in other occupations is too great to permit of anything like satisfactory recruiting.

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## TRANSLATING A THOUGHT.

Interviewers who talk with Viscount Sinoz Aoki, the Japanese ambassador to this country, find that the viscount, after a question has been asked him, takes about two minutes for a reply. Meantime he gazes steadily into the eyes of the interviewer and often succeeds in embarrassing the seeker after opinion.

The Japanese ambassador does not confuse his questioner intentionally, for he is the most polite of men.

He lived in Germany a long time and speaks German fluently. He also speaks English, but not fluently. This is the way his mind works: When a question is asked him in English he translates it into German. Then he translates the German into Japanese and formulates his answer. After that has been pondered he translates the answer to German and thence to English. He cannot translate directly from English to Japanese or from Japanese to English.

He understands none but the most correct or "book" English. If an interviewer uses an idiom or a bit of slang the ambassador waits patiently until the sentence has been corrected and put into the undelivered tongue. Then he laboriously sets to work at it and after his various translations back and forth announces his reply. — Saturday Evening Post.

### How Keir Hardie Rose.

At twelve years of age Keir Hardie, the well known labor member of the British parliament, could neither read nor write, and the only kind of schooling he received was a rough drilling in the elements of reading, which he obtained by studying books and notices in shop windows. Writing and shorthand Mr. Hardie taught himself, practicing the latter in the coal mine with the aid of a white stone blackened with smoke from his pit lamp and used as a tablet, upon which he scratched the symbols with a pin. At twenty-two he left the pits and became secretary of the miners' union, and two years later he obtained a position as subeditor of a local newspaper at Cumnock, the town in which his present home is situated.

### A Mere Mistake.

In the native hospital at Quetta, Baluchistan, there is a man who is a living example of the brutality of the Afghan system of justice. Some time ago one of the ameer's soldiers deserted and could not be found in spite of the most diligent search. When the circumstances were reported to the ameer he gave orders that the deserter's brother should be punished by having his nose cut off. This was immediately done. The victim made his way to Quetta for medical attention, and on learning what had happened the hospital authorities sent a strongly worded protest to the ameer. The reply promptly came back that an unfortunate mistake had been made and that the brother had been confused with the deserter.

### Our Novels in Britain.

It is almost impossible to take up the list of any publisher this year without lighting on American names and American titles. The stage took the lead in the matter, and now the publishers are following suit. It is very hard on the British novelist of the second or third rank. Perhaps in order to earn a livelihood he will be driven to the device of musicians who adopt foreign names and be compelled to call himself Jonathan K. Something or Other or at least choose American subjects for his novel. — London Saturday Review.

### A Dog's Artificial Tail.

Artificial teeth, legs, arms and hair are common, but a dog with an artificial tail is rare. Foll, a terrier belonging to an Olney family, sports an artificial tail. In accordance with custom Foll lost his tail early in life, only a stump about two inches long remaining. To this stump his present owners have affixed a tail which can wag any way the dog likes. The tail is fastened by a strap and buckle and when in place is very much like the real article. Foll enjoys wearing it and at night submits gracefully to its removal. — Philadelphia Record.

### Cut Him Off.

If there's anything Uncle Joe Cannon dislikes more than another it's the proverbial loquaciousness of the Washington barber.

"Shall I clip your hair a little at the ends, sir?" asked a colored tonsorialist of the statesman on one occasion.

"You'll have to," grunted Uncle Joe, "unless you've invented some method by which you can clip it out from the middle and save the ends, which are curly. I should prefer that to all things, except, of course, to your utter silence." — Harper's Weekly.

## FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

### To Pasteurize Milk.

Pasteurizing milk is a very simple process, the operator to be careful of the temperature, however, which is very important. When milk is boiled the natural flavor is destroyed, and some persons object to it. Milk is also injured to a certain extent by boiling. To pasteurize milk procure long neck bottles, which must be scrupulously clean, pour in the milk and plug the tops with cotton wool, which excludes all germs. Place the bottles in a deep pan or other vessel and heat to a temperature of 158 degrees, using a thermometer. If the temperature reaches 160 degrees the milk will have the odor of being boiled. Keep the milk heated for half an hour. The cotton stoppers need not be removed until the milk is desired for use. The bottles containing the milk may be placed in a refrigerator or some cool receptacle. Milk so prepared can be kept for two or three days. To sterilize milk it must be boiled; hence pasteurization is a different process.

### Treatment For Sprain.

Sprains occur most frequently at the wrist and ankle joint. They should not be made light of, for if neglected their results may be permanent. Put the joint in such a position that it will have complete rest. Soak in water as hot as can be borne, gradually increasing the temperature for half an hour, then apply hot cloths for another half hour and finally a moist bandage, keeping the part elevated. Massage is useful later, and when the swelling goes down the joint should be supported by either a rubber bandage, adhesive straps or a plaster of paris splint.

### To Wash Fine Muslin.

Dissolve some borax in tepid water, one tablespoonful to each gallon of water, and in this put the muslin. Leave them for half an hour, lift them into a tub containing a strong lather of white curd soap and boiling water and rub them gently. When quite clean rinse, fold in a large white cloth or a sheet or tablecloth and pass twice through the wringer. If white, rinse in blue water; if cream, a bag of bran stirred into the water will give the desired tint. When almost dry iron with a warm, not very hot, iron.

### Aids the Laundress.

Every housewife will appreciate the value and usefulness of the clothes drainer shown in the illustration below, the invention of a Buffalo man.



CLOTHES DRAINER.

This clothes drainer is placed in the wash boiler and the clothes put in in the usual manner. When time to remove them the handles of the drainer are grasped and the drainer lifted from the wash boiler. The drainer is then held over the top of the wash boiler a few moments to allow the dripping water to drop into the boiler. There is absolutely no danger of scalding the hands, while all the clothes in the boiler can be removed at one time.

### Cooking Helps.

A little rich sweet cream spread over the top crust of a pie just before it is put into the oven will make it brown and dainty.

Adding a teaspoonful of molasses to buckwheat batter will make the cakes fry a delicate brown.

A little flour sprinkled over the top of a cake will prevent the icing from running.

### Care of Children's Hair.

A thing mothers should work against is the keeping of the hair dressed in one style too long. If parted, the part becomes too wide. When the hair is not parted at all it is difficult to find one. A little change in the style of dressing the hair will rest the nerves and improve the condition of the child.

### Hominy Blancmange.

Boil three tablespoonfuls of hominy carefully in one pint of milk with a pinch of salt. When it thickens add more milk and cook until thick enough to be quite solid when cold. Sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla. Pour into a mold and serve with jam or stewed fruit.

### A Hint For the Cook.

In boiling a chicken that is tough put a common jelly glass in the kettle and boil with the chicken. Not only chicken, but all other fowl and tough meats, will be made tender in this way.

### For a Red Face.

If afflicted by a red face try steeping it in very hot water in which there is no soap. Do not rub, but mop until dry with a very fine towel.

### Cure For Hiccoughs.

Stretch a clean towel over a glass of water and drink through the towel. It never fails.